opportunity to put the negro in the wrong when

THE LOYAL NORTH to take possession of the different State govern-

the lately defeated slaveholders and rebels. No language is adequate to express the dimen-sions of the calamity which would befall the

whole people, and especially his race, from a re-storation to power in the States and in the nation

The General Government and Mississippi

In accordance with the telegrams last night from Governor Ames to the President making a

Federal Government in order to preserve the

sease and integrity of the State of Mississippi

the President very promptly sent a telegram to Adjutant General Townsend informing him of

the dispatch from Governor Ames, and directing the Adjutant General to confer with the Attorney

Peneral upon the subject of sending a telegrad

which the insurrection prevails. At the same time the President directed a conference between

time the President directed a conference between the Attorney General and the Secretary of State

upon the question of issuing a proclamation con-cerning the prevalent disorders.

The interview between the Adjutant General

and the Attorney General was held yesterday forenoon, and resulted only in the determination —the representative of the War Departmen',

being guided by the legal advice of the Attorney

General—not to give any directions to the mili-tary authorities until after a proclamation is issued, should such action be taken; and the mat-

ter rests in statu que. No dispatches from Gov.

quarters received here, the State officials evi-

iently contenting themselves with what has

The tenor of all the telegrams received from

the President evince very clearly a disposition on his part to prevent any extreme measure what-

ever, but at the same time conveys very clearly

tected, and that the reign of disorder shall be forced to submit to the strong arm of the law.

The Attorney General yesterday made arrange-

nents by telegraph for an early consultation

submitted to these officers, but up to a late hour las

night no consultation had been arranged, though

n all probability it will be to-day. The Govern-

ment does not intend to rest quiescent and allow

the turbulent spirit to swell and grow into pro-

portions that may cause the world to hold its hands in horror at deeds that may be nipped in

It is absolutely certain that further lawlesses

in the State of Mississippi will call forth a pro-

lamation, and in the event of the provisions and

demands of such an official enumeration being dis-regarded, the Adjutant General, acting under

legal advice, will telegraph to General Augur,

to report to the Governor his disposable military

force to aid him in carrying out the laws of the State and dispersing all riotous bands of men. There are now troops available to the alarmed

neighborhood amounting to fifteen companies of infantry, distributed as follows: Five companies of the 3d infantry and four of the 13th are at

Holly Springs, Miss.; two companies of the 16th

Holly Springs, miss.; two companies of the 19th infantry are at Jackson, and two of the 19th at Vicksburg. In addition, there are one or two companies at Baton Rouge, La., within easy accessible distance by rail of the scene of the dis-

turbances.
Additional and important developments are ex-

pected to-day. In the meantime, thoroughly coyal men everywhere stand with carnest acxiety

for the welfare of those who are with them in their devotion to the Government, and interest in

JACKSON, Sept. 9.- The following dispatch was ent to the United States Attorney General to-

sent to the United States Atto-ney General to-night:

To Hon. Edward Pierreport, Allorney General, U.S.:

There are no disturbances in this State and no obstructions to the execution of the laws. There has been an unexpected conflict at a politi-cal meeting and some subsequent disturbance, but everything is quiet now.

The Governor's call for United States troops

The Governor's call for United States troops does not even pretend that there is any insurregation against the State government, as required by the Revision of the United States Statutes of 1876, pages 10 to 34. Peace prevails throughout the State, and the employment of United States troops would but increase the distrust of the peo-

ment.
(Signed) J. H. Gronge.
Chairman Democratic State Executive Com-

A BLOODY DIARY.

Operations of the White League in Missis-

sippi from July 5 to September 4.

The following statement is from a gentleman of

high character and occupying a position in the

State of Mississippi which enables him to possess

accurate information on the subject of his commu-

official and entirely reliable:

nication. The statement is confined to an enumeration of facts and dates, and may be regarded as

burg in disguise to preserve their lives. A perfect state of terrorism prevails in Warren county, and no Republican meeting can be safely held. Although the Republicans have 3,000 majority in

the county, and the Democratic vote is only 1.800

all told, the Republicans do not expect to carry the county, owing to intimidation and the de-

clared intent of the White League banditti to

Republicans from voting.

Aug. 1—A Republican procession in Winstron county was attacked, and from ten to fifteen black Republicans killed and wounded.

Aug. 12—C. W. Martin, a Republican teacher

in Lee county, called a meeting of the Republi-cans to organize a club. The meeting was sur-

cans to organize a cuo. The meeting was sur-rounded by armed White Leaguers. Mr. Martin was taken prisoner and put under \$500 bonds to keep the peace. Being unable to give the bond he was sent to jail, where he remained two days for no other diffense than being instrumental in organizing the Republicans of the county. Aug. 20—A Republican meeting near Macon,

Waxabee county, was attacked by armed Leaguers and dispersed, with the some of twelve killed and

wounded. Cause: beating a drum. This county gives 3,000 Republican majority. Sept. 1—A Republican meeting in Yazoo City was invaded by White League." bandists," and

was invaced by waite League banding, and R. D. Mitchell, deputy sheriff, and W. H. Foote, circuit clerk, killed in the audience, and others were wounded, and the sheriff of the county, Celumel A. T. Morgan, is hid out to save his life. This county is 2,000 Republican, but such is

the terrorism at present that no meeting can be

Vicksburg seized one hundred stand of State arms on their way to Jackson from Greenville, on the Mississippi river. These arms had been or-dered to Jackson by the adjutant general of the

dered to Jackson by the adjutant general of the State, in pursuance of the Republican policy to call in all State arms, that there might be no excesse for Democratic ornament. This makes about four hundred stand of State arms violently taken by the White League bandisti of Vicksburg.

Sept 4.—The Republicans held a large mass meeting at Ollston, Miss. Weite League desperadoes fired into the crowd while the speaking was progressing, a riot resulted, in which ten men are known to have been killed, and probably thirty wounded. Several of the White League who commenced this fight were happily killed by the incensed colored people. How many innocent colored people have since been killed by the gathering White Leaguers is not known, but bands of White Leaguers congregated in Ollaton from Jackson, Vicksburg and other adjacent cities to indulge in a carnival of blood.

The White League of Mississippi aunounce

anding the district in which the evil spirit

his determination that all citizens shall be pro-

military commander of the district in

He deemed it the first duty of

of the Democratic party.

## remove and extirpate, and two centuries of sla-MISSISSIPPI MASSACRE. very have ground into the slave a spirit of timidity and submission which will require many years of protection by the Government to supplant with a manly independence becoming freemen. The course pursued by the gentlemen who have returned from the South with rose-colored state-FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON THE SITUATION ments and gushing assurances are in part respon-sible for the evil that has now come upon the col-CURRENT POLITICAL TOPICS

of the North, and the readiness with which our Invitation for the Knife, Pire and Rapine people receive as truth what Southern gentlemen are pleased to declare concerning their accept-ance of the situation. They have strengthened, THE DUTY OF THE LOYAL NORTH too, that class of journals at the North which persistently misrepresented the condition of things at the South, and have seized upon every

Object of the Massacre-How Sustained -Fixing the Responsibility-Foolisbness of Anti-Third-Term Resolutions - Menly . Monthed Northerners - The Negro Must Protect Himself-What the South Is

Banishing and What

Retaining-An Important Interview. leclarations and sentiments of Mr. Frederick Donglass, one of the grandest of "uncrowned sovereigns"that America has produced, can hardly with four millions of people, and his interest in his race is like perpetual fire on the altar of de-

method, judgment and far-sightedness fit him to be a natural leader, and endow him with courage to speak what he conceives to be the truth at all Yesterday afternoon a representative of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN called on Mr. Douglass at his residence for the express purpose of con-versing with him on the current political topics of the day, and especially on the subject of the

votion. His large brain and keen sagacity, his

RECENT MASSACRE IN MISSISSIPPI. Mr. Dougla's was found keenly alive, and, in-feed, deeply distressed and somewhat fall of apprehension by what is transpiring in the Southern States in reference to his race, When asked how he regarded affairs in Missis

He regarded the recent massacre there as symp iomatic of the diseased state of society resulting from the late rebeillon, and as another protest on the part of the friends of the Lost Cause against the effort made by the National Government to place its institutions on a basis of justice and fair play to the people of all races and all colors under

sentiment those murders could have been committed, Mr. Douglass replied:

murders, like those recently committed, could only be perpetrated with the approval or countrance of perty-holding class of the South. Violence North, he thought, might easily be com mitted by reckless persons in defiance of the class ing wealth, law and order: but the train sion to the dictation and direction of the aristo cratic class make it impossible for them to venture

SUCH HIGH-HANDED VIOLATION OF LAW without the approval, tacit or open, of the better classes of the Southern people.

Mr. Douglass was ithen asked what remedy he rould suggest, and said :
That he thought the true remedy for the evil is to hold the governing class at the South not only responsible to the bar of public opinion for riolence and disorder among them, but that their property should be made to pay, and to pay dearly, for every such outrage committed with dictive towards the late slaveholding class; on the contrary, he was rather disposed to mourn the moral blindness and the depravity out of which these violent proceedings came. Said he, the Southern people net only

COMMIT A STUPENDOUS CRIME, and invent examples that will return finally to terment them, but they are pursuing a course that must ultimately drive out, banish the source of all the prosperity that the South can know. They thing the hands and retaining the ste ishing industry and retaining idleness and love of ease. If matters go on at the present rate, the South will be but another Spain, after driving out another dark but industrious race from its

borders.
Then Mr. Douglass was asked what he suppesed the purpose of the South could be in these things, and he answered: Unquestionably this conduct on the part of the South is designed to defeat

THE BENEFICENT OPERATION THE BENEFICENT OFERATION
of the whole reconstruction policy of the nation;
and it is done, further, from the impression
that the Northern people themselves have become indifferent as to securing the results of the
late tremendous war, and that they no longer approve and support the present Administration in the policy of maintaining every principle and neasure resulting from the victory over the re-bellion, and that they no longer sustain the President of the United States. They flatter themselves that there is already taking place a mighty reaction in favor of the late rebels, and that if they cannot reduce the negro

TO THE CONDITION OF A SLAVE to individual masters, they can, at least, reduce

When asked what he thought could check this spirit, Mr. Douglass said:

He was free to confess his conviction that if it could be certain that President Grant would be his own successor the violence and bloodshed not revailing at the South would instantly cease. It would show that the North and the nation are n earnest, and that the same spirit lives in the loyal heart that subdued the rebellion itself and gave freedom to the country. It was suggested to Mr. Douglass that such an

idea involved favor for the President's third term, He looked upon all declarations against the third term on the part of conventions as wholly

He said President Grant had made the country obliged to him for many good lessons, and for none mere than the lesson of slience under the impudent charge that he was seeking a third term. He even felt a regret that the President had regarded it as his duty to write the letter in response to the Pennsylvania convention, for, al-though the letter was admirable, it weakened to some extent the force of a well-deserved rebuk which had been already expressed by a dignified silence. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, in his udgment, was doing both the colored and whit people of the South an immense service by its vigilance and fidelity in exposing and keeping constantly before the people the crimes and atro

people of the South.

In reply to the question what advice he would give, Mr. Douglass said : My idea is that but little advice is needed to

the colored people. They are A DOCILE AND PRACE-LOVING RACE. They committed no outrages upon the hearths and homes of their late masters when the war gave them a chance to do it with impunity. man nature is not changed in an instant. They are the same peace-loving people to-day that they were during the war, and it would be a terrible responsibility for any man to counsel violence on responsibility for any man to counses visioned of their part; nevertheless, they are men, and being men they cannot, and ought not to be expected to submit tamely to violence and murder. My own impression is, said he, that when the Government will not or cannot protect the black man he ought to and will finally try to protect himself. There are scoundrels, midnight murderers, who have respect for no moral consideration. They are scarcely to be called human. They are wolves and tigers in human form, and to slaughter one of them is no more a crime than to slav a res tiger when his fangs are in one's flesh. My experience as a slave impressed upon me this les-son—that he is whipped oftenest who is whipped casiest, and that as long as the negro will tamely

submit to be killed unresistingly there will be BLOODTHIBSTY COWARDS enough in the South to kill him. If the negro must die at the South, my advice to them is to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Let it be seen by those cowardly mobocrats that in at-tempting to slaughter black men they invite the knife to their own throats, and fire and rapine to their own hearth-stones, and they will essee.

To the important question concerning the good will of the South, Mr. Douglass answered very

The representations of acceptance of the situa-tion given to us by mealy-mouthed and easily-imposed-upon Northern men are not only shown to be absolutely false, but they are, from the nature of the case, impossible. Neither the slave nor the slaveholder can so soon get the bet

have ground into the master class a love of dominion which will require more than a decade to WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

THEY FONDLED THE BAG BABY DISSATISFACTION IN THE BOURBON CAMP ADOPTION OF THE GREAT WHAT IS IT

can Administration -A Batt for Liberals-"Won't You Walk To the question as to the duty of the North, Into My Parlor?"- Balloting for Governor-Righ. teen Candidates-How It Stood at the ments, and drive from power, politically, of course, the Democratic party—the party of slavery, the party of rebellion, the party of spology for every murder committed against the colored race

A Platform of Peculiar Characteristics

ERIS, PA., Sept. 9-The convention met a sleven o'clock, and voted not to proceed to the comination of Governor or Tressurer. An was made to adjourn until the committee on res clutions had time to agree on a report. The mo and then a metion to indefinitely postpone. The year and nave were called on all motions for the year and mays were called on all motions sake of delay. The committee on resolut endeavering to come to some agreement, but stand twenty-five to twenty-four on the currency

That the contraction of the money currency at specie payments has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy, and whilst we expressly enunciate the principle that sound currency should be gold present currency, and would leave the restors tion of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them; that the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders and giving to nations banks the power to furnish all the currence will increase the power of an already danger monopoly, enormous burdens now oppressin people without compensating advantage, that all the national bank circulation that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and full legal-tender be issued in their place, and that ment should cease to discredit its own mone and should make its legal-tender receivable for all public dues, except when respect tion of contrast requires payment in coin; the of discount and deposit, under such regulations
as States respectively may prescribe, and no
paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Gov,
ernment, affording practically a currency basis
on gold and silver and other property of the
whole needle of the country.

whole people of the country.

Persistent efforts are being made to commit the convention to more positive inflation resolu

The platform was agreed upon in committee as a late hour last night, but was adopted by a majority of one. The currency plank is so distasteful to the minority that they threaten t ence settled in open convention. Fear of such action has prevented the presentment of the ma-jority report to the convention, and an adjourn-ment was had to afford opportunity for harmonithe opinion that the discussion on the financial resolution in open convention would be exceed-ingly unwise, and every effort will be made to

PLATFORM: Resolved. That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as annociated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to wit: Equal and exact justice to all men of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic amorems, and the surest bulwark against port of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendendes; the supremay of the civil over military authority; economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened; the hunest payment of our just debts and the secred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, ireedom of the press, freedom of per son under the protection of the great writ of habes corpus, and trial by juries impartially. Second. That the wide-spread depression and suffering which affects every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and nation for a period of years, and calls for their removal from the pinces which they have so long dishonored and diggraced.

ployment that is capable of being touched by legislation show beyond a doubt the ignorance, incificiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and nation for a period of years, and calls for their removal from the pinces which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

Third. That the undue multiplication of the public officers and the inordidate increase of salaries and emoluments of office are among the many evils which radical rule has forced upon the country; and favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State Governments so that the people may be as speedily as passible relieved from the burden of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to the very lowest practical number and amount.

Fourth. That the conduct of the present State treasurer in the management of the Common wealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the money in the sinking fund in the payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law, non-accounting for the interest received on him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legality constituted committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already overtaxed people.

Fifth. That the condition of our State treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigate the state of the same, and resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

Sixth. That the nominees of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the state of the same, and resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

Sixth. That the point as many the interest on the same to the amount of reducing medium herectofore made by the Repu

official and entirely reliable:
July 5.—The loyal people of Vicksburg held a
Fourth of July celebration. Their meeting was
invaded by about twenty-five desperadoes, armed
with pistols, who violently broke up and dispensed the assemblage. Five men were killed in
the court-house and four inoffensive colored persons subsequently shot and killed on the streets
by White Leaguers, armed with Winchester repeating rifles, who assembled in large numbers
in the court-house square, and commenced shooting down colored men at long range. The Hon.
James Hill, Secretary of State, who was addressing the meeting, and the Hon. T. W. Castora,
Superintendent of Education, who was present
by invitation, were compelled to flee from Vicksburg in disguise to preserve their lives. A per-

the Government should cease to discredit it money, and should make its legal tends ceivable for all public dues except where re for the obligation of contracts requires pay

ceivable for all public dues except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in cein.

Tenth. The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper money accept such as may be issued directly and upon the faith of the Federal Government, affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

Eleventh, That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and prolligate waste of the people's money, for their corruption, for their poulation, for their contempt of constitutional obligations, for their extortionate increase of the salarice of our public officers, for their oppressive, unjust and delective system of taxes, floames and currency, for their continuance of incompetent and currency, for their man without regard to past political associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and establishing such an administration of our public affairs as characterised the purer and better days of the republic.

It was moved to adopt the resolutions as a whole without debate. Mr. Sowden, of Lehigh, got the floor, but as soon as it was apparent that he proposed offering an amendment to the currency plank his voice was drowned in an uproar.

The previous question was demanded, but amid tries of "Tree speech," "No gag," &c, he was

rency plank his voice was drowned in an uproar. The previous question was demanded, but amid cries of "Free speech," "No gag," &c., he was allowed to proceed with his remarks. He spoke decidedly in favor of hard money, and said it was good old Democratic doctrine. If the convention took a decisive stand on the currency question it should favor gold and silver. He thought the resolution should he non-countital and moved

esumittee on resolutions, defended the pintform as reported. He thought him worse than a Bour-bon who adversarias

gold and aliver. He said legal tenders are not merely promises to pay any more than gold cur-rency. Legal tender is of itself money; it redeems itself every time it is tendered and received in THE KEYSTONE DEMOCRACY

> The year and nays were called on Mr. Hughes' The year and nays were called on Mr. Hughes' motion, which was carried, and Mr. Sowden's amendment was lost.
>
> Mr. Sowden took the floor again amidst considerable confusion, and moved to strike out sections 7, 8, 9 and 10, substituting the financial resolution in last year's Penpsylvania Democratic platform, which called for early specie resumption but makes the salled for early specie resumption but makes the salled for early species resump-

> tion, but under the call of question no attention was paid to Mr. Sowden's motion, and the reso Intions were adopted as originally read.
>
> Noninations for candidates for Governor then
> followed, and eighteen names were presented.

RESULTED AS POLLOWS: BREULTED AS POLLOWS:

Pirst ballot-Bigler, 26; Barr, 45; Fox, 26; Ross,
18; Noyes, 31; Pycette, 19; North, 20; Morton, 17;

Pershing, 18; Monaghan, 34.

Second ballot-Bigler, 26; Barr, 42; Fox, 26; Ross,
20; Noyes, 34; Pycotte, 18; North, 34; Morton, 12;

Pershing, 16; Monaghan, 18.

Third ballot-Bigler, 41; Barr, 40; Fox, 20; Ross,
36; Noyes, 36; Pycotte, 36; North, with Brawn; Morton, 7; Pershing, 18; Monaghan, 12.

Fourth ballot-Bigler, 45; Barr, 40; Fox, 24;
Ross, 28; Noyes, 38; Pycotta, 17; Morton, with Ross, 28; Noyes, 82; Pycotte, 17; Morton, with-drawn; Pershing, 18; Monaghan, 13. Scattering votes were cast for Jenks, Mott, Gibsen, Knox, Coffrath, Decker, Spang and Mitchell.

The convention adjourned at 7 o'clock, at the end of the fourth ballot, reassembled at 8:30, and

balloting is now going on.

Fifth ballot—Barr, 62; Bigler, 42; Noyes, 37;
Ross, 32; Fox, 25; Pershing, 35; Pycotte, 13; Monaghan, 12; Stiles, Jenks and Gibson, scattering. Sixth ballot—Barr, 46; Bigler, 52; Ross, 36; Fox, 24; Noyes, 41; Pershing, 26; Pycotte, 11; Monaghan, 6; Jenks, 8. Seventh ballot—Barr, 48; Bigler, 50; Ross, 45; Pershing, 80; Fox, withdrawn; Pycotte, 8; Jenks, 16; Noyes, 45; Monaghan, 9. The balloting was still in progress as we go to

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Races at Lexington.

Lexington, Kr., Sept. 9.—The races over the
Association Course to-day were quite interesting.

To the astonishment of everybody Bob Woolley
was beaten in the first race by Harper's Ten Brocck, who was sold in the field, the time being the best on record for the distance—one mile and five furiongs—246%. Harry Bassett's time for the same distance was 2:56. Thirst race, one mile and five furiongs, was won by Ten Broeck: Beb Woolley second, and Emma third. Time, 2:49%.

Second race, selling race, one and one eighth miles, won by Kilburn; Astral second, and Eme Moore third. Time, 1:57.

Third race, two and one eighth miles, won by Bigfellow; Steinbok second. Time, 3:51%.

PROSPROT PARK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—There was a large attendance at the Prospect Park races to-day. The first race, mile dash for all ages, was won by Vanderbitt, B. F. Carver second and Camden third. Time, 1944. The second race, mile and a quartes dash, was won by Countess; Burgoo second and Wyndham third: 2154. Third race, mile heats for three year olds, was won by Vernange; Papermaker second and Jack Trigg third. Time, 1474, and 147.

Base Ball. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—Browns, 12; Hartford, 4. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.-Mutuals, 5; Phila-

New York, Sept. 9.—The Tribune(Jay Gould) says: "As a result of the visit of Sir Edward Walkins, representative of the English share-holders and bondholders of Eric, it is officially stated that the seventeen directors of that com-pany have agreed to resign if called on to do so, but it is not expected that more than three will be asked to withdraw. S. L. M. Barlow has ex-pressed his intention of resigning as directer, but

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—At a meeting of Eric directors to-day S. L. M. Barlow and Marshail O. Roberts resigned as members of the board, and J. B. Brown, sugar importer, of Portland, Me., and J. L. Weish, of Philadelphia, a retired West Indian merchant, who were recommended by the English stockhelders, were elected to fill the vacancies. The English interest has still another recommendation to make, and it is probable that another vacancy will be made and filled at the next meeting. Barlow will still act as counsel of the company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Bishop Hare desires to say that the remarks made by him in an inter-view with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the Ebbitt house, Washington, referred to in a dis-patch of September 7, were exactly to this effect: That Mr. Weish's letters were written upon his paragonal responsibility, and left, the missioners. That Mr. Weish's letters were written upon his personal responsibility, and left the missionary committee of the Episcopal Church free and uncompromised; that that committee had taken no acting on the subject of its relations to the Government; that these relations had been honerable to the Government, and that the officers of the committee would testify to that effect, and that the chairman (Dr. Dyer) and he, (Bithby Hare,) as personal friends of Mr. Delano, destred to convey to him the expression of their regard. Upon the question of lategrity of the administration of the Interior Department Bishop Hare says he refrained from expressing an opinion, as he was without the evidence requisite to make him a competent judge.

Fatal Bailroad Accidents.

CHICAGO. Sept. 9.—Three accidents occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad last night, resulting fatally in each case. The severe rain storm which prevailed in this section was the cause. At Lawrence a bridge was washed away, and the express passenger train which leaves Chicago at 9:45 p. m. jumped the track at tha Chicago at 9:49 p. m. jumped the track at that town. The engine, baggage, express and second-class cars were precipated down an embankment. The baggage-master, newsboy, engineer and one passenger were killed, and four passengers seriously injured.

The same atorm washed out a culvert near Harvard, Illinois, detaching a freight train, by which the fireman was killed. Another culvert was washed out two miles from Shapier, and a freight train ran into the gap, killing the engineer and fireman.

Failure of a Lumbering Company. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—The Union \$Lo labilities to the extent of \$650,000, and assets, ac A SEVERS RAIN STORM

visited the southern part of the State last night, and great damage resulted. Several trains of the Central and Northwestern and Western Union railroads were ditched, and it is reported six men were killed. Sharkey, the Murderer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—An afternoon paper publishes a dispatch, dated Havana, saying the fuggitive murderer, Wm. J. Sharkey, has been ban-shed from Cuba, and to-day he was placed on board the Spanish steamer Marsella, under guard, with strict orders for the captain of that vessel to land him in Sen Domingo.

Struck by Lightning. FRANKLIN, La., Sept. 9.—A party in an open boat, fishing off Long Point this afternoon, was caught in a violent thunder storm. The boat was struck by lightning, killing W. D. Brown and a

CABLE PLASHES.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Messrs. Seffer & Sons, of this town, have suspended. Their liabilities are estimated at \$600,000. LONDON, Sept. 9.—The steamer Martin Wien-from Shields for Hamburg, is believed to ha been lost with all her crew. STETTIN, Sept. 2.—The bark Evillen, Captain Tichborne, which arrived here on the 21 from New York, had been ashore off the Island of Lase, in the Baltic, and was obliged to leave at Jettison 300 casks of petroleum. LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette this svening publishes the following from its Copen-

evening publishes the following from its Copenhagen correspondent, who dates the letter September 6: "The harvest is now ever almost everywhere throughout Denmark. Various accounts agree that the quality and quantity will be greatly above the average. There will be alarge surplus of Danish wheat for expertation. Information from Sweden in regard to the crops is very favorable. RECORD OF FIRE. CALAIS, Mr., Sept. 2.—A. large shingle mill, owned by Messra. Eaton & Sons, at Baring, and two water mills, together with 1,500,000 feet of lumber, were burned last night. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000.

THE NEWARK PIRE. New York, Sept. 8.—Only one man, Hugh Kearney, was killed by the explosion at the Celluloid Works at Newark last night. Several men were rescuid more or less injured, but none fatally. One man is missing, and it is thought he was burned to death. The insurances fall princi-

PORMAT PLAMES. Coderselume, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Forest fires are ranging furiously about one mile east of Masseca. The fires started this morning, and now cover a tract a mile wide and five miles long. The wind is blowing a gale from the south. The farmers are deserting their dwellings. Large tracts of standing timber are awayt down, and the fire runs through the swamps and fields of standing grain with incredible rapidity. The season has been unusually dry. No rain has fallen during the past six weeks. The water in the streams is very low, and the wells are all dried up.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NOTES FROM THE ROSS CASE MORMON REDSKINS ACTIVE THEY ARE OFFENDED AND WILL RESENT

War Vessels Drawn Up in Line of Battle. Science Ayres Threatened With Bo bardment-Consure of the Associated Press-The Emperor of Garmany

toh Affairs.

Will Piett Emanuel-Mie

Contests in Peru-Spus-

CHARLEY ROSS.

The Westervelt Trial Continued. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Henry A. Hartman was the first witness to day, and by him the counsel for the prosecution explained it was intended to show that the defendant had been seen from time to time, in company with Mosher and Douglais, and also what statements and admissions Westervelt made to witness; the testimony to cover the time between abduction of Charley Ross and the killing of Mosher and Douglass. Witness testified that he knew Westervelt, and saw him frequently in Mott street, New York, where witness was attending bar during the period mentioned. He saw Mosher once and Douglass twise during the amounts of July. They were introduced to him by Westervelt, who told witness that the two men were from Philadelphia. The second time witness was Douglass was come fourteen days after the first time, and Westervelt was present as before. Witness first heard of the abduction of Charley Boss through the papers. Westervelt read it to him, and said he would see Troo spectations. PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 9 .- Henry A. Hartman

WOULD BET TWO SHILLINGS

would her two shillings
he could tall some of the parties that were into it.
Westervelt told winness before the Rondout trip
that he was going on a trip for a day or two. He
was gone we days, and on his return told witpass he had been with Mosher and Douglass up
the river. Wilness was asked if he had a conversation with Westervelt in September about a
signal, and what it was.
Objected to as a leading question.
The objection was not sustained.
Witness the stated that in the latter part of
September or early in October Westervelt saked
witness to left him know if a chalk mark appeared on the cellar door, as that would be a sign
that those parties were in town. After the killing
at Bay Ridge witness accompanied Westervelt to
Brooklyn at the request of the latter. During
the trip to Brooklyn the two conversed about
Charley Ross. Westervelt said that "those were
the parties, and if they were arrested
THE CHILD WOULD NOT LIVE THREE DAYS."

the parties, and if they were arrested

THE CHILD WOULD NOT LIVE THREE DAYS."

Witness asked Westerveit where the child was, whether hidden in a hut, a cave, or where? "I'll never tell you," responded Westerveit. Later, in response to further questions on the part of witness, defandant said Mosher had the child up the river somewhere; where, he did not know.

PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 9.—At the afternoon session the pressention offered in evidence some documents including the anonymous letters received by Mr. Ross from the abductors, among them beling a letter drecting him to ride on the rear platform of a train from Philadelphia to New York, keeping a lookout on the way for a signal to throw form of a train from Philadelphia to New York, keeping a lookout on the way for a signal to throw the 20,000 off. After the letters were read, and admitted as evidence Mr. Ross was called, and testified shat he toos the tripreferred to sad rode on the rear platform of the car, as directed; that he called for a letter spoken of in another of the letters of the abductors, but falled to get it, and returned home. On cross-axamination he said he did not take the 20,000 with him.

The Commonwealth did not formally close their ease, but at the conclusion of the evidence the court adjourned.

MORMON BEDSELES

Money is at the Boot of the Evil. DEEP CREEK, UTAH, Sept. 6:—The account of a rumored general uprising of the Indians in the safern part of Newada, which caused much larm at first reports, has been corroborated by and who arrived this morning from the vicinity of Cleveland's ranche. From the best information that could be gathered from all our Indian Indians showed two white men some rich quarts, and the white men agreed to pay for the same, but subsequently refused to stand to their con-A quarrel ensued, and one of the Indians, called A quarrel ensued, and one of the Indiana, called Tobe, shot one of the white men, and then two Indians were killed. As the report of the affair circulated from point to point without giving the cause for the smar, the satisfied Indians believed they were the injured parties, which impression resulted in their rendesvousing at prominent places. Peanut, the war chief of the Goshoots, has been greatly excited for several days, having heard that his son was among the slain, and, together with Black Hawk, his brother, hid excited their men to prepare to avenge his death should the report be corroborated. He has consequently been reticent until this morning, when his son made his appearance, bringing the report as before mentioned regarding the killing of the Indians.

as before mentioned regarding the killing of the Indians.

The favorable impression caused by the appearance of the chief's son showed itself by their coming to the station and explaining the facts. Great excitement has prevailed for several days among the Indians and the whites, each fearing they knew not what. Scouts and guards, jointly furnished, have been scouring the country to detect approaching trouble. Arms and ammunition have been ordered, and every precaution taken to withstand an attack should strange Indians make their appearance, there being no trouble apprehended from those of the valley. The Goshoots will return to their ranche to-morrow to secure their crops, consisting of corn, wheat and

Two Prominent Politicians Assassinated. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 8.—Hon. Joe Crews, Republican politician of note, and Charles Bollin were shot to-day, by unknown parties, while driving in a buggy, near Laurenceville court-house, to eatch the train that would take them to this city. They were shot from ambush on the roadside. Crews has four buckshot in the spine. roadside. Crews has four buckshot in the spine, and will die. Bollin is seriously if not fatally wounded. Crews, who is a mamoer for Laurens, took up the material on Monday to start a Republican paper in that town. The two men were taken to this city. The Governor will offer a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest of the assassins Adjutant General Purvis, United States Commissioner Willes, United States Marshal Canton a surgeon and Senator Owens have just left for the scene in a special train.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION. Red Dog Big Indian Now, Heap Bigger Than

Red Cloud or Spotted Tail. RED CLOUD AGENCY, Sept. 7, VIA FORT LARA-MIR, WYOMING, Sept. 8.—Major Bingham, of the Cheyenne agency; Major Burke, of the Standing Rock sgency, and Major Howard, of Spotted Rock sgeney, and Major Howard, of Spotted Tail agency, yesterday morning attempted to bring the Indians encamped there to this agency to hold a council here. It is understood there is considerable dissatisfaction among the Indians there on account of the failure of the commissions to go to Shadron creek to hold a council according to a previous understanding, this creek being half way between Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. Under the circumstances, nothing can be done until the return of these agents, which will be about the last of the week. Red Dog came in to-day and had a little informal taik with the commission. He favors a sale of the Black Hills, and will have more influence with his people than Red Cloud.

Arrest of Counterfeiters. NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.—A special dispatch from Decator, Ala., to-night says an organized band of counterfeiters, with headquarters in St. Louis, extending to South Alabama, has been de-Louis, extending to South Alabama, has been detected. Jas. Edwards and Andy Edwards, of Lewisburg. Tenn., brother and father of Henry J. Edwards, arrested at St. Louis a short time ago for counterfeiting; Henry M. Neil, Jas. R. Neill, wealthy farmers, of Petersburg, Tenn.; W. W. Gordon, merchant and deouty sheriff, Lynnville, Tenn.; S. R. Neill, J. R. Graham, a prominent ettinen of Eutaw, Ala; B. B. Bowers, Forkland, Green county, Ala, extensive farmer; G. W. Simpson, city marshai and candidate for mayor of Tuscalcoss, also E. Simpson, John Henly and Tom Gerner. Tuscalcoss, Ala; E.S. Dunn, county commissioner of Tuscalcoss county, were arrested and brought to this place to day to appear before United States Commissioner Race.

The Postal Cars-PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—This morning it was arranged between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Post Office Department that the postal care should be attached to that company's train, which is put on for the express purpose of carrying the malls with quick dispatch to Chicago, St. Louis and Olineinnati, and other points in the West and Southwest, and which is to commence running on Monday next. But late this evening a dispatch was received from the Postmaster General stating, that as the New York Central Railroad Company, which is also to run a fast mall train, but only to Chicago, would not be ready to put their train on until the lith, the Department could not, in fairness to that company, commence running the postal cars on the Pennsylvania railroad until the same date. he postal cars should be attached to that com

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—The annual session of the Honorable National Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows adjourned to-day to meet next year at Wilmington, Del. The fol near year at wilmington, Del. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. N. Grand Master, Herman Conrad, N. Y.; H. N. D. G. Master, Wm. H. Schwaab, N. J.; H. N. G. Chaplain, A. A. Wilsils, Penna.; H. N. G. Secretary, August Etting, Mo.: H. N. G. Treasurer, Wm. Gerstie, Ohio; H. N. G. Warden, Pallilly Kuchler, Ills.; H. N. G. Tiler, Phillip Relterer, N. H. Consure of the Associated Press Reports by the Raiston Meeting - State University-Nevads Indian War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The meeting last night at Union Hall was largely attended, and the crowd filled the street to listen to open air the crowd filled the street to listen to open air addresses. In the hall the addresses delivered were devoted mainly to attacks on the Bulletin and Call for their course during the recent campaign and since the failure of the Bank of Callfornia and the death of Balston. In the open air meeting resolutions were read consuring the Associated Press for telegraphing so-called false reports, the reading of which were greeted with many cries of "No, no!" as was the case with the other resolutions read.

It was evident that many of the audience were present merely as observers, and that the vote by which the resolutions were adopted did not represent by any means the sentiments of the whole assemblage.

seem by any means the semiments of the sasemblage.

There is no perceptible run on the United States Treasury to day for the redemption of the gold hotes of the National Banking and Treat Company.

The regents of the State University have elected D. O. Mills as treasurer, vice Halston. The finance committee of the board has reported that the university will lose nothing by the failure of the Bank of California, being protected by the late treasurer's bond for \$150,000.

Dispatches from the seat of the Indian onthreak in Newada Indicate that the trouble is probably

MATIONAL GOLD BANK AND TRUST COMPANY are proceeding favorably. Since the panic the bank has liquidated claims depocited to the amount of over \$1,000,000, and the statement of its condition shows a surplus as regards deposite of over \$1,400,000.

its condition shows a surplus as regards deposits of over \$1.00,000.

The press this morning comment on the meeting of last night, condings themselves mainly to a full report of the proceedings, speeches and resolutions. Some comment is made privately on the fact that the directors of the Bank of California took us prominent part in the affair; also, that the sail of the meeting, estembly for the purpose of passing resolutions of respect to the deceased banker, should have been by the action of those manipulating it, converted into an indignation maeting.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA. Rebellious Conduct of Several of the States-A Demand for the Restriction of the Sale

PANANA, Aug. 31 .- The people of Panama and PANAMA, Aug. 33.—The people of Panama and the listhmus continue in a state of trepidation and anxiety, their fate depending on the result of the conflict now going on between the States of Magdalens and Bolivar and the federal govern-ment. If the former are conquered it will then come to be the turn of Panama and its authori-ties. As this State is virtually

AT WAR WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOGOTA, of course the authority of the latter has ceased to exist. The President of the State, who is excificio agent of the federal government, can no longer be recognized as such, and the administrator of the national treasury was removed from his office, and the State authorities are trying to interest any funds that may come directed to him to be used for war purposes.

NEW YORK RIPLES FOR BOLIVAR.

INEMPECTIVE ATTEMPT TO MEDIATE. The State of Cauca has attempted to mediate with the general government in favor of the rebail state, though without any good effect hitherto. Possisses Peres seems determined to bring them

Passagent Peres seems determined to bring them back to their duties its sections of a federal republic. He has called for an increase of his army to a town to the federal republic. A decree declaring the Government of Panama in a state of war against the National Government is published in the Official Gazette, the

FORCED LOAK OF \$100,000.

Afraid of the Bonspartists.

Panis, Sept. 9.—Admiral Rose has been ap-pointed commander of the French Mediterranean squadron, in place of Admiral De La Rongiero le Nowrn. This action was taken probably on ac-count of the latter's pronounced Bonapartist ten-dencies, he having written a letter which was CONTENTS OF THE ADMIRAL'S LETTER.

CONTENTS OF THE ADMINAL'S LETTER.

Pans, Sept. 2.—A Bonapartist banquet was held at Evreux on Sanday last, at which a letter was read from Admiral De La Ronceire Le Noury, the commander of the French Mediterranean squadron. This letter was afterwards published in the Courrier De L'Eure, and has created great excitement and violent comment among all supporters of the constitution. The Admiral dates his letter on board the Magents, September 2, and expresses his regret at his inability to be present at the banquet. He says his constant desire is to associate himself with every manifestation looking to the union of the Conservative party.

He says: "He is a conservative, in my eyes, whatever faction to which he may belong, who repudiates the dectrine of the revolutionists of the 6th of September and of their victories." "This passage and the following are bitterly attacked by the Republican and Orieanist journals: "I shall not cease to be the devoted servant of the Government of Marshal MacMahon so long as he shall not be borne outside of conservative paths in which to day is concentrating his most ardent effects; but I assure you that when the moment comes France should become free to choose, and thus once more take her place among the Euro-apean hierarchy which is denied her by her present form of government.

Yesterday when he first learned of the publication of this letter,

MARSHAL MC MAHON CALLED A COUNCIL of ministers to take cognizance of the matter, and the Minister of Marine, who was absent from Paris, was summoned to return to participate in this council. The Journal Official of this morn-ing publishes a decree appointing Admiral Rose commanders of the Mediterranean squadron vice Renceire Le Noury without comment.

Quiet Prevails Throughout the Land.

PANANA, Aug. 31.—The latest dates from Cen-tral America state that tranquillity prevailed throughout. Nicaragus had agreed to pay a subsidy of six thousand dollars a year to the Pacific Mail Companyin order that their steamers should touch at the ports of San Juan Del Seur and

GERMANY. Emperor William Going to Italy. LONDON, Sept. 10, 6 a. m.—A Berlin dispaton to the Morning Post reports that Emperor Wil-liam will go to Italy at the beginning of next SPAIN.

Joyellar Minister of War and Rivera Captain General of Castile.

Madend, Sept. 9.—General Jovellar has resumed the ministry of war, and Rivera the captainey general of New Castile. BUENOS ATRES.

Demonstration for the Protection of Foreigners.
Aspinwall, Aug. SL.—Several men-of-war of different nations are drawn up in line of battle at Busnos Ayres, ready at a moment's notice to bombard the town should outrages be committed

Bloody Contests in the Election Canvass. PANNA, Aug. 31.—The elections for the Presidency of Peru are atring rise to frequent disturbances. The partisans of General Prade and Admiral Montero never meet but they have a bloody fight. Desperate street fights fave lately taken place in Lima and Callao from this cause.

ECUADOR. PANANA, Aug. II.—Advices from Ecuador state that the country is at present quiet. At the time of his assassination President Moreno had been re-elected. The vice president is in charge until a new president is elected to fill the vacancy aused by his tragic death. The Late President Moreno's Success

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

DECLARATIONS OF HORACE BROUGHTON SPECULATIONS IN COTTON

Drafts and Checks from New York - Halleck Directs Brown a The Tell-Tale Memo-

randum Book-How the Money Was to Have Been

The hearing of Theodere W. Brown, charged with being implicated in the robbery of \$47,07.85 from the each room of the United States Treasury Samuel C. Mills yesterday afternoon.

The first witness called was Robert Portner:
Besided in Alexandria, Virginia; was president
of the German Banking Company. Received a
package on Sunday, August 1, from Mr. Wildenning, who said it was valuable papers belonging
to Divinian and that he wanted them placed in the to Ottman, and that he wanted them placed in the Proctor came with an order to Mr. Reed, saying

Procter came with an order to Mr. Reed, saying that he did not expect he could obtain the package that day, but asked witness to identify him to Mr. Reed, so that he could get it early Monday morning. The detectives came the same night, but witness refused to let them have the package, telling them shey must come in banking hours and bring an order from Ottman. Had known Ottman two and a half years; he opened an account with the bank about the middle of July, Never had an account there previous to that time. Handed the package to Mr. Reed just as it was received. It was wrapped in a kind of bine paper, seried, and with a String around it, and had Ottman's name on it in two places.

Col. Cook declined to cross-examine, but entered, the usual objection that the acts and declarations of Ottman had no connection with Brown.

Mr. Wilson then read the DECLARATION OF HORACE BOUGHTON

DECLARATION OF HORACE BOUGHTON, subjected to the same objection as made above by the defense. The declaration, sworn to August 25, 1875, was as follows:

My Jegai residence is in Texas, although I have been doing business in Washington, D. C., between three and four years, probably about four years. I am acquainted with Wm. H. Ottman, and have known him about six years. On the lith or 18th of June I received \$500 in one bill from Ottman, it was a United States bill, and, I think, a legal tender. It was a Treasury note. I do not think it was a greenback. I think it was a currency note. I would not be positive about that, but my impression is that it was a currency note. I would not be positive about that, but my impression is that it was a currency note. Somewhere, probably about the 20d, I received \$10,000 in \$500 bills; all of it, I think were of the same description. I think they 23d. I received \$10,000 in \$600 bills; all of it, I think, were of the same description. I think they were the same kind. The first \$500 bill I bought railroad tickets from Baltimore to Washington, both ways that is, part one way and part the other. The others I took to New York, and through Mr. Puffer, a consist of, with the weather in business. I handed him \$5,000, I think it was and \$1,500 I handed to a friend, Colonel Watkins, because I did not want to earry it in my pocket, and he deposited it. When I learned that my wife was sick I came home sooner than I expected. I think it was about three days I was in New York; that is,

GOING AND COMING, GOING AND COMING.

and while I was there, three days absent. When I came back I took checks from the parties to whom I had given it. There were four checks—four ce five. The money was left in different parties hands by Mr. Puffer. Theregwas \$6,500 deposited with a cotton trust, with General Gernay, and by Gurney with William Bryce & Co., and \$1,500 I think was deposited with Dimmesk a gold broker. I have accounted for \$1,500, and \$600 spent. The next thing in order would be how I got it back again. Bryce & Co. gave

Vallette, were indersed to Puffer, and by Puffer to me, and by me to Ottman. The \$1,500 that were given to Dimmock were in a single check and payable to me, and by me indersed to Ottman. There were two checks given by Watkins to me, one for \$600 and the other for \$600, of which I drew and got the money for the \$600 check. I turned the \$600 check over to Ottman indersed to him personally. The balance of the amount I paid to him in money. That makes it \$5,000 in checks and the balance in money. My impression is, upon looking at the tologram that I had at home, last night, that it was given to him about the 34th or 25th. I thought it was about the 28th, as I told you yesterday, but, on looking at my message or the telegram I saw it was dated about the 36th, so I must have given it to him on the 26th.

THE HERT MORNING: THE NEXT WORNING:

THE MELT MORNING:

had the money from about the 22th to the 22th, three days, but I did not give it to him until the 22th. It was about three or four days, four days, perhaps. I was buying railroad tickets, and they were very low at the time. While on my way to the railroad office on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street I stopped at Ottman's and sent a gentleman who was with me to the office to get the tickets, fearing that I could not get the tickets, thinking that they might shut down on me if I bought too many at one time, and while I was waiting his return I told Ottman that I was buying tickets at that rate, and recommended that he bay or go in with me some way. He proposed to furnish \$500 at the time to do it. I think the next day he gave me \$500. I was to buy and attend to the selling of the tickets, and Ottman was to receive one half of the profus derived from it. These tickets I have now. The next money that I received was, I think, he made the remark at the time or soon after, that he had some \$15.00 that he would like to put into business. I toold him then that I was going into the banking or brokerage business, and he said he would like to go in and put in that money, and become interested in the business. Shortly after this Mr. Puffer was spoken of. He was going into besidess with the

is a banker, and we were talking about buying gold and cotton in New York, and Ottman was anxious to participate in the transaction, and offered to furnish some money, or said that he could furnish money. I went afterwards and asked him if he could let me have some to go over to New York. It was finally arranged for him to let me have \$10,000. It do not know that the amount was mentioned at the time we were talking, but at the time we were talking but at the time we were talking but at the time we were talking hut at the time we were talking hut at the time we were talking hut at the meney was simply to be used on call, for be did not know but what he might want to does it for some other purpose. The meney was too ther purpose. The meney was too the purpose. The meney was drivingly be saked to to that in a west of the did not know that I had returned. He seemed to be a little surprised that I had got back so soon. As we stood talking (a moment only, as he was driving) he saked me if I had the money with me. I told alm that I had not, but I had the equivalent in drafts and some money. He said that he would be compelled to call on me for it; that he had made different arrangements about buying HE WAS A BANKER OR

some PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN,
said that he would want it; I told him that I
would give it to him there it he would stop long
enough for me to indorse the drafts; he said no:
he said he would be at home in an hour or two; I
called at his office somewhere about 10 o'clock—
between II and I o'clock—and indorsed the drafts
over to him; I paid him all the money, except
ason or \$500, which I paid the next day after Mr.
Puffer returned; that was the end of the transaction; I had made arrangements lo go back as soon
as my wife was able, the next week; I came back
to New York the next week; I came back
to New York the next week; I made arrangements in New York to use this money; I bought,
some gold in New York; after he demanded the
mosey I could not comply with my engagements. SOME PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN,

and so did not return immediately.

GROSS-RAMINATION.

By Mr. Cook: Is acquainted with Brown: I do not think I have seen him in nine or ten months; nearly a year since I have seen him, and only on the street at that time: It has been four years since I had any particular knowledge of him at all—three or four years; he has not made any statement to me in relation to the Treasury robbery of \$41,000; I have not seen him since that occurrence; did not know any matter of fact in any way connecting him with it.

By Judge Wilson: I know that some, probably about four or five, years ago Brown had a room AT OTTMAN'S HOUSE.

I do not know how long he occupied the room, but think he was there when I first became acquainted with him. How long he remained there after that I do not know. I do not know whether he boarded there or not; could not tall. I know he was frequently at Ottman's stablishment. They were, as far as I know, intimate with each other.

Major A. O. Richards, superintendent of police, swern: Was at the German Savings Bank on the Monday morping succeeding the arrest of Halleck; went down to the German Banking Company's house; aw the cashier, and after stating my business they produced backages left by Ottoman; package was opened, that is papers were unwrapped; there were twenty-nine sloot notes in a boz just large enough to hold them; then it was turned over to the onlef of the detective force, and then by him to the property elerk; so change whatever made in the package; the name of W. H. Ottman was written on the paper wrapper; as Halleck shortly after he arrived in Washington; I took nothing from him; McDevitt took a mismorandum book from him which I think he has now in his possession; McDevitt is now in the oth.

The further examination was deferred until the arrival of Whitney.

Thomas J. Phillips sworn: Was employed in the cash-room of the Treasurer's office on the all day of June last; first part of the day was directing packages; on Saturday directed a package to Park National Bank of New York for \$47,097.55; I laid it on the end of the desk on which I directed it, where they usually lie until they go down to the express; it had then three seals on it; the packages are usually put on thair

edge and shoved up against the glass; this was the fourth; directed about a hundred of that class that day; directed some others; the hundred were directed in the forenoon. Gross-examined: Do not know what was in the package; little ticket represented it to be money;

package; little-ticket represented it to be money;

do not know how long it was on the desk: It was the duty of four or five to handle it—Messre. Woodford, Vance, Halleck, Whitney and myself; money was taken down to express, as near self remember, about 2:30 p m.; directed it about 9:30 or 10; don't know where it was during the pariod intervening; it should have been on the desk; several about the desk during the day; Messre, Vance, McCurdy, Whitney, Halleck, Modford, Gudleman and myself; Whitney, Gogleman, Halleck and myself; did not see Halleck with a hoop; supposed, when Halleck go up, he did so for the purpose of resting; would have seen any one with a hoop; if there was any one around there with such an instrument it would attract attention; there was a lady, by name of Mrs. Smith, and two other Indies, and a daughter of fire. Smith, and a Mr. Sommerwille, friends of mine, wanted to see the ranki; I told them I would ask permission of cashler, as it usual; he gave permission; they went late the vanis, and I was with them; not in over five minutes; Smith family lives on Fourth street; young laudes live in Virginia; there was no nother parties, a Mr. Tullock, accompanied by Mr. Gilmilin, I believe; exact direction of the National Park Bank, New York, \$41,697.50; nut on package by me; how nothing further about the matter, until I learned that it was intesing; the other packages were then brough the set may have been been as missed; Mr. Woodford and Mr. Vance were down when the delivery was made, and the employees of the express company only admit persons having business in its room; packages are called off promisegonally; did not eath them of before they were sent down to the express office.

By Mr. Wells: Did not mean to say that the package went down to the express office.

By Mr. Wells: Did not mean to say that the package went down to the express office.

By Mr. Cook: Took the party through; was in the rear of the party all the time; do not think THERE SEALS ON IT;

touch it while with me, or I would have seen them myself.

By Mr. Cook: Took the party through; was in the rear of the party all the time; do not think there was anybody in rear of me; Mr. McUardy was at my desk; party was in front of me going out; had them in view all the time; they were fully mir feet from my desk; always had my eye on the side on which the money was, as is my custom; the packages occupied the further end of the desk from the party; don't think I could reach six feet, or even five, without losing my perpendicular; didn't think the party got the package.

SWOTE. Know Halleck; Detective McElfresh and I arrested him in New York; had several things in his possession, among them a memorandum book; his nervourness attracted my attention, and I saw him trying to get something out of his pocket; in the ear I saw Halleck with this book in his hand; looked it over and saw what there was in it; when we got into the station-house it was examined again. [Mr. Cook took the book from Mr. McDevitt's hands, and made some remarks about a dumb witness; regarded the collocation of figures as stuff, not evidence, and objected to their reception.] In the guard-house we discovered the top line erased was \$47.007.55; had been watching Halleck, after a change of position with McElfresh, and saw Halleck rase something in the book; then below this line are other figures, making just one half of the above amount, less a few cents; asked what they meant, and he said they were some figures about a farm he was going to buy; below was, "save to show to W. H., July 6, 1875;" this he said was his brother; called his attention to the fact that the figures were the same as the amount stolen from the Treasury; he said he knew it, and

THEY WOULD CONVICT HIM. Oross examined: This was at the station-house; Halleck was under arrest; while in Jersay City he said, "You seem to be suspicious about me, have you a warrant for me?" Halleck then said. "I thought it; was customary to have a warrant when a man was arrested." I told him then that I would take him to the station heuse if he resisted; told him in Jersey City that I was an officer; could swar that he was mover out of my sight; when he arrived here I saked him about the figures, and spoke about them being the exact amount stolen from the Treasury; he said he knew they were; Halleck said that they only related to buying a farm in Binghampton; then asked him about W. H., and he said the initials related to his brother; would not state what was said to him by Halleck on any subsequent day.

Mr. Ucott demanded that he give the whale of Halleck's conversations, and witness (McDevitt) declined doing so, as a bortfon was told to him in

arr. Wilson contended that he had no right to cross examine on any other than the conversation offered on direct evidence.

Mr. Cook indulged in a long tirade against Mr. Wilson because of his attitude, and stated fully his reasons why subsequent statements of Halleck should be introduced in the examination. THE DEFENSE HAD A RIGHT
in a cross-examination to demand it. Mr. McDevitt wanted to know whether anything that he should give would militate against the other defendants. Mr. Wells said it would. Mr. Cook took the opposite ground. Mr. McDevitt said he would have to detail the whole confession given him in confidence, but he would do it under protest. Mr. Cook only wanted what was said in reference to the figures. Mr. Cook. Had you any additional conversation about the figures I haver. He told me that the letters meant W. H. Ottman. Mr. Wells then changed, and demanded the rest of the subsequent conversation. Mr. Cook insisted that nothing else should be brought out on the redirect, than what he was examining on in the cross-examination. Mr. Wells demanded the whole conversation in relation to the figures on the second occasion. Resumed: What I have said will cover the whole ground of the figures. [Here a

THE PENNSTLVANIA AVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE FRENSYLVANIA AVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

Cross-examination continued: He (Halleck) told me that he had addressed a package to Brown at Saratoga; Ottman sealed it up and asked Halleck to address it, as he could write a better hand; ottman told him at the time that Brown was playing a little game, and he was sending him the chips.

Detective John A. N. Clarvee swore: Saw Ottman on the 7th of August; took some money and papers from him, [papers exhibited and examined by the prosecution and defense;] received a package from Major Richards, which I turned over to Mr. Herrick, the property clerk; no change made in it while in my possession. Mr. Cook did not desire to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Reed sworn: Reside at Alexandria: am cashier of the German Banking Company; know Ottman; package came into my possession on Tuesday, August 3; received it from Mr. Portner; no change was made in it during the time it was in my possession; a darkey came to me with an order on Monday morning for the package; told him to wait until the bank was opened; Molecular and Major Richards them demanded the package, which he declined delivering until he received an order from Mr. Skinner, which was suggested; [witness exhibited the order of Ottman;] know Ottman' signature; it corresponds with his signature in our book. The following is the order:

Mr. Rxed: Please deliver to my black boy that

the order:

Washington, Aug. 2, 1878.

Mr. Rund: Please deliver to my black boy that box of mine which you have in your possession, and oblige yours truly.

WM. H. OTTMAN. THE ACCOUNT OF OTTHAN was as follows:

July 20. Check on First National Bank, of New York \$2,000 Currency 7,000 \$10,000 Current Account.

July 28. Check on Continental Bank, New York.

Check on Bank of New York.

Check on Opdyke & Co.

Currency.

Cross-examined: Ottman deposited five or six \$500 bills with the bank.

Dr. J. T. Winters sworn: Resided at 1613 Tenth street; was a practioning physician and elerk in the quartermaster's department; knew Brown, and had for a number of years; had seen his writing frequently for a year or two. [Box lid shown.] Witness saw initials that were indistinct; could not say whose handwriting it was; it resembled Brown's. That was witness judgment.

ment.
Cross-examined: Could not say that it was,
lease M. Thornberg sworn-amployed in th
Quartermaster General's office: Knew Brown for
ten years; had seen him write frequently. (Boy
lid shown.) The characters resembled the had
writing of Brown, according to witness' best judy nent.
Cross-examined: Saw words that showed writaing on the box; could not state positively whosehand placed the letters there; was not sure itwas Brown's handwriting because it resembled his.

Ray sworn: Resided on Twelfth street; is a carpenter; knew Ottman fifteen years; had done jobs for him. (Box shown.) Could not swear positively to the box; witness made one like it for Litman some time in July; be came to witness shop and asked him to make a box; wanted it out out, and gave directions about it; made it with a chirel; the box shown was out with a chirel about an inch wide; could not say that it was the one that witness made for Ottman; put boods in the box made for Ottman; he staid until it was made and then wont away.

The court then adjourned the case until 100 clock to day.

CINCINATI, Sept. 2.—After five short sessions of about three hours each, and amidst great confusion, the farmers' and mechanics' convention adjourned to-day, after the adoption of a pistform. There were only thirty-eight delegates present out of two hundred who had signed the call. All the Eastern delegates withdrow.

MENURIS, Sept. 2.—The Republicans of the Third Mississippi district yesterday nominated Finals H. Little for Congress.